and divered to City Subscribers for Nine Cents per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Deak for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies Two Cents, Mail subscribers I've Dollars ber annum, in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for six months. Three Dollars in advance equired in all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Daily papers received at this office whose terms are higher than those of The Trigung, are not allowed any difference.

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In side Advertisements—Five cents a line for the First insertion, and Four cents for each subsequent one.

BIRTHS, MARKINGE, FORERAL NOTICES &c. not succeeding for these, 25 cents. wreexed to producing in same.

In the began to play the piece entitled, The Last Moments of Tasso. From the first variation that subdued sound (that popular voice which on all such occasions resembles the cry of the tempest) was heard on all sides. The

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBURE.

A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, 15 published every Saturday Mounts; at the low price of 82 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for \$15, or 20 copies for \$41.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. s published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings. Price 33 per annum. Two copies for 85.

THE TRIBUNE.

Blographical Notice of the Artist Noronha.

F. S. NORONHA was born in Portugal in Guimaraes, the ancient residence of the Portuguese kings. Destined to the cloister from his birth, his education was of course directed accordingly. His tutor was partly a musician and partly a priest, but a man of almost fabulous probity and justice, and early endeavored to impress these sentiments on the heart

of his papil.

The poor child was interdicted all studies, except Latin and Theology—in short every thing that was not mchastic was refused him; but he was a dreamer and poetic, and when he heard his turn play the violin, he conceived an ardent desire to

Believing that this would not interfere with the Believing that this would not interfere with the predetermined destination of his pupil, he began to give him his first lessons, which latigated the child by their materiality, but yet he made progress in them, for they were at all events less tiresome than Letin. After a year's practice, he applied himself in earnest; in another year the little Francis rivisled his teacher, and had also become the admiration of the town of Guima-

material thing—from the moment when he caught a glimpse of the vague and charming poetry of harmony, his vocation was decided; his only desire was to play the violin well, and every other study was neglected and

abandoned.

The arrival of Don Pedro I, otherwise called the Duke of Braganze, brought liborty to Portugal, threw open the monasteries, and consequently saved the child from his

frightful destiny.
At the age of 16, his talent was already known to a great number of persons, but so for from encouraging, they rather desired to smother it; and a series of mock-ery commenced, for, to his misfortune, he was born in Portugal, which has always been a country ungrateful

Portugal, which has always been a country ungrated to genus.

He had looked for something beside this deaf and unmerited persecution; and deeply wounded in his first confidence, bruised in spirit by that egotistic and indifferent nation, he embarked for Brazil.

But what was he to do in that remote and unknown country? He knew nothing about that—he was but sixteen, had been brought up like a girl, was good and loyal, and thought that the Americans, in virue of being the inhabitants of the New World, were children like himself.

self.

This beauteous region, this unknown virgin land, which the gentus of a man had in former days cast like an infant's play-thing at the feet of a queen, was to the youth a golden dream of the loveliest illusions.

Being casually detained at the Island of Madeira in the beginning of his voyage to America, the young people of Madeira persuaded him to play in the little theatre, 'des dillettantl,' and there it was that his first triumph awaited him; he was rapturously applauded, and covered with the flowers which the ladies tore from their heads and bosoms to shower upon him; he also received a considerable sum as an acknowledgment, and soon after departed for Brazil.

s this the proper country for an artist, for a poet vished to become intoxicated with all this virgin abline inspiration? Ah no! Lost in the midst vunknown world, without one consolation, with-efficied, be supergreated at interest property.

not only wrote the music but the verses,) was nak of the artist; for while these procured honest livelihood on the other hand he con-

their freedom, but he never played for his own benefit.

Emulation was the only thing that could impel him, and this moment at length arrived. A young Italian appeared at Rio with the reputation of being one of Paganiat's pupils, who gave two concerts and was much applanted.

parter at the way of the concerts and was much applicated.

Noronha heard him. The benefit of a singer was to take place, he solicited permission to play, for the Italian was also to play at this benefit. A challenge was given, but the pupil of Paganini declined it; the newspapers reproached him with its excessive modesty, so unusual in such cases—but he still refused and the young Portuguese, then only nineteen, presented himself on the appointed evening. He not only played his own compositions, one a waitz in the style of Strauss, whom the Brazilians call the A flat Jesus, but by one of those efforts of genius prompted by emulation, and an ardent thirst for glory, he played in a manner entirely new, by disarming the bow, passing the violu between the hair and the wood in such a manner as to represent a little orchestra, and in this way executed the overture to l'Italienne in A natural, and a march with a harmony exactly like the clarion, nearly doing impossibilities.

It was now perceived for the first that there was something beside simple talent in this young man, who was rapturously applauded and covered with eulogy in the papers, but returned to his silence and obscurity after having caused the mortified departure of his momentary.

rapturously appearated and obscurity after papers, but returned to his science and obscurity after having caused the mortified departure of his momentary rival. Notwithstanding Noronha's natural modesty, it appeared to him that he had a sort of right to the popular crown, and he had struggled to obtain it; his desire had been gratified and he was content.

Every time that he was called upon to assist any person, every body was amazed at his improvement, while unfortunately he himself was the only one who did not

Years passed in this uniformity; there was always Years passed in this uniformity; there was always the same negligence, the same solitude of soul for him. He was constantly overpowered by a mortal weariness, and his naturally melancholy character became every day more sad, for his tender and loving soul, his heart which had been vacant from his birth, felt the need of being understood, loved in effect, in effect sheinered by another soul capable of comprehending him, and attaching him to hope and to futurity.

But there was in this world another soul orphanad like his own, another heart which felt itself solitary and unknown, and the two met on the same path, and like two sisters long parted, they drew near, they recognized each other, and became blended in one. From that moment the young artist thought of the fature, and the desire of glory was rekindled in his breast; accident did the rest.

d the rest.

After his marriage he prepared to depart from Brazil After his marriage he prepared to depart from solarity and commence elsewhere his career as an artist; but accommence elsewhere his career as an artist; but this time arrived another Italian violinist, who not only called hisself the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violin; that is to ssy, but a constant of the property of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violin; that is to ssy, but a constant of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violin; that is to ssy, but a constant of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violin; that is to ssy, but a constant of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violing his confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violin; that is to ssy, but a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violini, that is to ssy, but a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violin; that is to ssy, but a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violin; that is to ssy, but a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violin; that is to ssy, but a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violin; that is to ssy, but a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who also claimed to have inherited his violin; that is to ssy, but a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who also proved the pupil of Paganini, but who not a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who not a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who not a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who not a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who not a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who not a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who not a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who not a confidence of the pupil of Paganini, but who not a confidence of the

Protected by all the Italians in Rio, regarded as an European of great genius, (though he was no composer,) he was invited and caressed everywhere, thanks to his powerful protectors. The Italian gave a concert, Noronha heard it, and the following day took measures to give one likewise. To his misfortune, however, the president, as well as the director of the theatrical commitmittee, were Portuguese. They did not openly refuse him, for Noronha was to hire the theatre, and being ready to pay the designated sum for it. like any other person, he had the same right. But they humilisted him as much as possible, mocked him in every way, and at as much as possible, mocked him in every way, and at as much as possible, mocked him in every way, and at as length, after a month of endeavor and patience on his part, after having twice granted the theatre to the other, they told him that if he would give two hundred plastres for the building slone, without lights, he might have it for the building slone, without lights, he might have it they told him that if he would give would have it for the building slone, without lights, he might have it for his concert, notwithstanding he had been in Brazil for many years, which only appeared to those gentlemen another reason for tsunting their young comparint, whom they ought rather to have encouraged, and have boasted of his fine telenis as the first that Portugal had boasted of his fine telenis as the first that Portugal had

boasted of his fine talents as the first that forther violin.

At length, after enormous expenses, difficulties of all acts, and a week of rainy weather, the day arrived, damp and rainy like its predecessors; netwithstanding which, and contrary to all custom in Brazil, the theatre was fail. To the honor of the Brazilisms, not one of them remained indifferent to the artist's success.

As the last phase of Noronha's life in Brazil, I shall give the entire history of this evening. After the customary overture, the curtain rose; the most profound silence religion in the apartment; the ladies and strangers were nearly all confident, and smillingly awaited the triumph

relgued in the apartment; the ladies and strangers were nearly all confident, and smilingly awaited the triumph they predicted; while the Brazilians were uneasy, and having identified themselves with the artist, seemed to be awaiting their own sentence of glory or oblivion. Noronha was much beloved, and considered almost as a son of the land; and it was only the Portuguese who for the most part looked with an unquiet eye and with little hope men their young countryman.

hope upon their young countryman.

The curtain rose and Noronha appeared; he was, as Southern and Western tour.

[Chronotype.]

[Chronotype.]

[Chronotype.]

[Chronotype.]

A drunkard meeting Mr. Pakenham in

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

OFFICE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

m and pale, and had beside been ill for severa

days. The sympathetic applicase which affection and custom extort from the public resounded, and in another instant all was silence and expectation. Noronha had not given away a single ticket, for in his

pasciensciousness as an artist, he preferred being recked to prostituting his fame by the purchase of

ce was finished smid numerous plaudits, and every ce which succeeded it, augmented the enthusiasm.—

charming little phantasia upon one of Thaiberg's themes which he calls the dream's most touching music, full o

arrived at the conviction that M. de Noronta was born a

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1846. VOL. V. NO. 17.

> Six Days Later FROM EUROPE.



ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. THE COTTON MARKET FIRM ... MONEY

MARKET IMPROVED ... IRON ON THE DECLINE ... ADJOURNMENT OF PAR-LIAMENT FOR THE EASTER HOLI-DAYS. &C

The Steamer Great Western, Capt. Matthews, 17 days from Liverpool, was telegraphed yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, and arrived at her whari about a quarter past 1. Her news is of little importance. Parliament had adjourned for the Easter bolidays, and there had consequently been no discussion of the Oregon Question. The Corn Law is to come up immediately after the meeting of Parliament. The Cotton Market was rather firmer. Iron was

We make our extracts principally from Willmer & Smith's European Times.

attract attention, now that the hubbub arising out of the Indian victories is fast subsiding. The gist of the article is to promote a compromise, and the reviewer would be content with the 49th par-

settlement of the dispute would be hailed with avidmy by the English people, in order to avoid the would produce; and the semi-official character of the article to which we allude, embodying the feelags of the great Conservative party on the subject.
s confirmatory of our views.
The arrival at Havre with New-York papers to

the 18th ult , brings the debates in Congress on this ct, three weeks later than the previous packet. The ultra-Oregon men appear to be losing ground, and the general feeling of the country, as well as of Congress, leaves little to apprehend now for belli-

gerent results.

Indeed, it is generally believed here that the dispute is virtually settled. We sincerely hope that this is not an assumption, but a fact.

England and the United States.

We repeat most emphatically that the only line of conduct to be feared by England is the plausibil-lities involved in the laussez aller system. The clear perception of this has made us true prophets. and Mr. Calhoun a formidable antagonist

It is the right policy for America. It was so from the first. It was only exceptionable on the score of its being unintelligible. When first promulgated, For this reason, the task of biographer can only be per-formed by a mother or a wife. It is thus that I have also the feelings of the people and the prejudices of the people were against it. The North was distrustful, the West ambitious. A change has since come musician—his whole life is music; and I consider his violin not only as the interpreter of his sensations, but almost as a portion of his being.

At the age of only twenty-five, Noronha seldom leaves is o ipon them. Action has engendered reaction e thing. Free Tariffs have engendered com-

is home; balls and places of amusement have no at-raction for him, but he is fond of good society without sition of England has engendered a valuation of chances of war as well as of the blessings of peace this is the third and best point. One with an ning to make Mr. Calhoun intelligible even in Ohio

Calhoun's; and it is formidable simply because it encourages the natural nonchalance of Great Britain. The Hudson's Bay Company is a strong com-pany, so strong that it consists of the stronger sex

mly.

The American squatter takes his wife with him. The American squatter takes his wife with him. The child follows. The different character of the immigration will make all the difference in ten years hence. Leave it till then. So says Mr. Calboun, and for a Mathusian American he says rightly.

The sine die policy is Mr. Calboun's. Can we in England meet it? At present we are the strongest within the Oregon; or, illustrating the distinction, within the rules, the constabulary is stronger than

But let the thieves multiply-what will happen positor of the 11th says:
"Mr. Litensdoffer and Lady, and Messrs, Estes, Gold. antage man and l'eters, arrived yesterdsy from Santa Fé, hav-ing been upward of 60 days on the route. Some very

created for the occasion of making the appearance created for the occasion of making the appearance of a descent. By letting themselves down from a feature of the created one wagons, and severity or eightly head of muleis—having destroyed one wagon on the route; from twelve to fifteen of their mules died while the snows were on their mules died while the snows were on their making concessions.

Mr. Calhoun's speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech has had the effect of reductions of the speech had the speec

THE TEMPLE AT NAUVOO.—We are gratified to learn that there is a prospect of converting the Temple, recently erected at Nauvoo by the Morroms, to a useful and most charitable purpose. A wealthy gentleman from the South arrived here a few days since, ex route, to purchase the Temple, if it can be bought for a reasonable price. His object, we understand, is to convert the Temple into an asylum for destinute widows and females, and to purchase lands and town lots, and endow it out of the

whole and the equitable half negotiations are to cease. So much the better, always assuming the me to the part passu system on the side of England.

price. His object, we understand, is to convert the Temple into an asylum for destitute widows and females, and to purchase lands and town lots, and endow it out of the rents of them. The scheme is not only a magnificent one, but is conceived in a spirit of liberality and muniscence which should hand the benefactor's name to the latest posterity. The author of this liberal proposition, we understand, is a bachelor, far advanced in life. If he is successful in his project, he will contribute much to the improvement and development of that saction of our country. We hope, for the cause of humanity, that he may be successful. [St. Louis Repub. 16th.]

The Crops in Georgia.—The Macon Advocate of the 20th says: We learn from a gentleman who has | Morning Chronicle. THE UNITED STATES .- The news received in Liverpool yesterday from America, although it exposes a few of the doings and violent feelings of the war party in Congress, still farther tends to exposes a lew of the doings and violent feelings of the war party in Congress, still farther tends to confirm the opinion we have all along expressed, that England and America will, as becomes two such great nations, settle their disputes by rea-soning, arbitration, and, if need be, by concession, of the 20th says: We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a tour through Baker, Lee, Sumter, Dooly and other counties, in South-Western Georgia, Dooly and other counties, in South-Western Georgia, that the crops of small grain, particularly wheat were never more promising than at paresent. The corn looks well, but cotton, in consequence of the wet and cool weather experienced in that section for some time past, appeared rather backward, and in some places lears were entertained that it would die and the land have to be re-planted. The weather having become clear and pleasant, however, with a prospect of continuing so, the plants may revive and prove thrifty in the end.

GREAT LONGEVETY.—It is stated in the Fayette-ville Observer that a Mr. William Pridgen died istely in rather than enter upon a useless, expensive, and sanguinary war. It would say little for their boast-

pleasant, however, plants may reive and prove turning and pleasant, however, plants may reive and prove turning and prove turning and treatly found year of his age. He was in the Army of the Revolution, and served through it as a volunteer though then an old man. Helphas left great grand-children over forty years of age.

Welcome to Daniel Webster.—We learn the laft way house on the road of legislative locomound of the urgency of public business. Easter to the ground of the urgency of public business. Easter to the ground of the urgency of public business. Easter to the ground of the urgency of public business. Easter to the ground of the urgency of public business. Easter to the ground of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the ground of the urgency of public business. Easter to the ground of the urgency of public business. Easter to the ground of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the urgency of public business. Easter to the pround of the their name is Legion, will assemble at the depot of the Worcester Railroad about five o'clock this afternoon, to give him a hearty welcome. [Boston Jour. 27th. UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—We understand that on Friday evening last adispute arose between two sons of Mr. L. Lofton, when Samuel struck his brother across the head, fracturing his skull in such a manner as a cross the head, fracturing his skull in such a manner as of Commons. It was webenmently opposed on its into cause his death in a few hours. They were both young mean. Teen Democrat, April 16.

The Corner Stone of the new Church edifice to be erected on the corner of Rowe and Reddord sta. for the use of the Federals. Buptit Society, was laid this much. All their petty artifices to gain time were number of our citizens. Appropriate religious services were held, in which Rev. Mears, Sharp, Hague, Neal. Stowe, Banvard, and other clergymen took part. A sit was redepetted under the stone. The Church will be in the Gothie style of by 30 feet, and will account modute a large congregation. [Boston Trans. Boston Trans. Boston Staryday took place as predicted by the almance makers, as thousands in a New York paper of Saurday evening, that it had been discharged on the style of the Sun on Saurday took place as predicted by the almance makers, as thousands in a New York paper of Saurday evening, that it had been discharged to the style of the Sun on Saurday stone as the precise time predicted by the astronomers, and a lavorable opportunity was added to note its whole progress.

The eclipse of the Sun on Saurday stone in this vicinity the shimanc makers, as thousands in a New York paper of Saurday evening, that it had been discharged to the state of the producers.

The calleys establishment owned by Burrand others, in Bristol, Ct., was burned on the night of the state of the st of Commons. It was vehemently opposed on its it troduction by the enemies of Free-Trade, and, irre C. Judson, who killed Porterfield, had been discharged from prison and immediately left the city for Pittsburgh. It is said that Porterfield's friends made no attempt to Bill, the former bealing measure would, ere this, have passed through its legislative formulas in the position to say ay or no to it. As it is, a sad blow

tactics in which, previously, he was supposed to have transcended his contemporaries. But we must submit patiently to the "good the gods provide," and even when it is a little samrated with earling virtue—resignation.

Discussions continue as to how the Tariff will fare in the Lords. The opinions of some 300 members of that House are ascertained, it is said, and they are nearly equally balanced; but the views of some 50 more are oscillating. Upon these, the fate of the measure and of the Government depends. of the measure and of the Government depends. It is asserted, with a good deal of confidence, by the last consequence—familiarizing his country advocates of the Tariff, that a majority of at least men with the use of a healthy and economical arti-25 will affirm the bill, but that some amendments in cle of food the cup and the lip"—the proverb is somewhat musty. It is undeniable, nevertheless, that a great vicissitudes that attend upon more ordinary matters. of the age. It baunts Members of Parliament and holders of scrip: follows them like their shadow, oppresses their dreams in sleeping, and maddens any leidy ir brains awake. It is a monster too unwieldy to cope with, too strong to be put down. It has absorbed the finances of the country, and ruined men who were as rich as Crossus. Sir Robert Peel cow-The Oregon Question.

The article in the last number of the Quarterly Review, on the subject of Oregon, is beginning to would pay off the national debt. But the difficulty hey broke down en masse. The unfortu-

gust. A bill is to be introduced user the con-

Since we last addressed our readers, commercial so much so as they were a week ago ion of Parliament respecting the pending railway bills will speedily bring into circulation large quan-tities of capital that have been withdrawn from the ordinary channels of trade

We are, too, in the midst of the spring season, with sunshine and a balmy atmosphere. Physical with sunshine and a balmy atmosphere. Physical causes always exercise their influence in raising or depressing the animal spirits; and a clouded sky has always been found inimical to business. In our rate these causes must be taken for

ten illusory.

The Tariff, like Mahomet's coffin, is suspended in The Tariff, ike Manomet scoma, is suspended in mid-air, between the high and the lower powers; but, pending its fate, more advantage is being taken of the Treasury order for liberating goods from bond on payment of the reduced duties. During the present week the receipts at the Custom House have been large—a tolerable proof that the Commercial world think the Tariff will ultimately find its many to the stamp book.

Way to the statute-book.

There has been a somewhat serious failure this week in Liverpool, and rumors touching the stability of other firms abound. The firm in question, Messra, Carne and Telo, are extensive merchants in the Russian Trade. Their liabilities are said to exceed half a million of dollars. One of the joint stock Banks which suffered seriously by a large failure

are finding their way into general consumpt

In various parts of the country large numbers of re struck for an advance of wages .-

commerce, an exception is found in the Wood trade, which is more than usually active, produced principally by the reduction of the duties on those deexplain by the reduction of the naties on those to-scriptions of wood that enter into the composition of articles of domestic furniture. The importation of wood of this kind from Africa, Central America, and

elsewhere, at the London docks recently, has been large; so also has been the consumption. large; so also has been the consumption.

The hostility of the ship-owners to the reduction of the duty on the timber of the Baltic as well as that of Canada, is as fierce as ever; and the singu-

A low temperature always increases the consumption of food. And finally, the growth of vegetables, from the same cause, has been prolific, and superseded, to a considerable extent, the use of wheaten bread. These combined causes have kept down the price of flour, and will continue to depress the market until all uncertainty about the future ceases.

We have noticed on more than one occasion recently, the high estimation in which Indian corn, as an article of food, has risen on this side of the Atlantic. Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday evening, corroborated our statement. In Ireland it is first superseding the watery potato, and the Premier expressed a prelication, and the Premier expressed a prelication of the constant of the default of the Atlantic. Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday evening, corroborated our statement. In Ireland it is first superseding the watery potato, and the Premier expressed a prelication of the constant of the default of the second of the Atlantic. Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday evening, corroborated our statement. In Ireland it is first superseding the watery potato, and the Premier expressed the consumption of the second of the Atlantic. Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday evening, corroborated our statement. In Ireland it is first superseding the watery potato, and the Premier expressed the second of the Interior of the intriguing woman's latest favorites—the Baron de Macranti the Marquit de Villentian So low is the moral tone of Spanis society, that even the highest personages in the nation seem to have lost all respect for the ordinary courtesies of life. As regards Narraez himself, any change must be for the better. If Span can produce a worse Minister, it is the only country in the world which can.

The accounts from Spain show that General Narraez's administration was at an end. It was rent as under by the discovery of an intrigue on the part of Christiana and the Partiach of the literature as under by the discovery of an intrigue on the part of the intriguing woman's latest favorites—the Ba tic. Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday evening, corroborated our statement. In Ireland it is fast superseding the watery potato, and the Premier expressed a praiseworthy feeling of pride at finding
the people of that country preferring what he justly

The accounts from the Hague to the beginning of
April, state that the Government has just sent to the
Second Chamber of the States General its answer to the
observations made in the provisional report on the has been given, not only to the hopes, but to the trade of the country, by the delay; and the Minister has compromised his character for parliamentary

ble to Father Mathew, for whom appears to be re-served the honor not only of curing the national dis-temper—a fondness for whisky, but, what is scarcemen with the use of a healthy and economical arti-The man who banishes the potato from Ireland

will confer on her sons incalculable service. To the almost universal reliance on that miserable vegetadian corn, if generally used, would put an end to

much of the crime which is prevalent.

It would supersede coercion bills, it would extinguish much of the heart burnings about land; and by directing the energies of the people to nobler by directing the energies of the people to nobler ends than living solely to rear potatoes, the frame-

good deal of business doing, the sales exceeding 10,000 bales. On Thursday the sales amounted to upward of 5,000 bags; but yesterday, being Good Friday, there was of course, no business Upon the whole, the tone of the market is firmer, and prices have improved nearly an eighth—a gratifying fact in the present state of the commercial world. The steadiness of the demand is encourag-

Ireland Dustin, April 8. The Tipperary Vindicator gives a circumstantial account of the eviction of tenantry on the lands of Gurtmore, the property of Mr. Tutbill, and which was briefly noticed in a recent number of that jour-

ing as regards the future.

casions than one, (when we were not near him) reproved those fellows for misconduct in the discharge of their office, and checked their wanton impropriety. Both the military and police comported themselves on this occa-sion with the bearing of mea who knew and felt that they were performing a disagreeable duty, but the sol-diery openly expressed their repugnance to this mode of campaigning.

A remarkable circumstance occurred at the house of Clancy. One of the ballit's was dragging a piece of frail furniture with unnecessary force out of the house—Clan-cy's wife caught him by the throat with her left hand, while in the right she brandished a naked knife until she made the ruffan relinquish his hold of the old table; meanwhile, the military and police laughed heartily, and not a man among them, showed the slightest disposition. The hild man elected was Fen-

indifferent ones. This is an advance of at least a hundred per cent, on the prices of last year, and yet the protectionist papers in Dublin have the heartless effontery to assert that there is no scarcity, and that provisions of all kinds "were neve more plentful or more cheap than at this period of the year."

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration to America, from Ireland, has set in this year earlier than usual. The quays at Cork are crowded to inconvenience with passengers and their luggage. Already one vessel has sailed with a full complement of passengers; and twenty three others, with nearly four thousand emigrants, are preparing at that port for sea.

France.

The recent trial in France, arising out of a duel

of the duty on the timber of the Baltic as well as a that of Canada, is as fierce as ever, and the singular anomaly presents itself of men fighting tooth and nail against a measure which has for its object to reduce materially the expense of ship-building.

The proprietors of our "wooden wails' sin, in their conduct, against the sagnatity which guides the resist of mankind in their basiness habits and feelings.

The revenue returns to the 5th of April exhibit.

Some carious results. This is the end of the financial year. The quarre's revenue, owing to the general stagnation of trade, shows a deficiency in the customs of nearly half a million. The year's deficiency in the customs smounts to nearly two millions and a half, and upward of 2300,000 in the exist office 250,000.

The total ordinary revenue leaves a decrease of something more than two millions. The most grainfying feature in the return is the continued increase in the Fost Office. Thus far the penny postage has worked admirably. The humbler classes, especially, have not been slow to take advantage of its econe.

The total ordinary revenue leaves a decrease of the propose districts of London, and most of the large towns, the increase of letters has exceed in the Fost Office. Thus far the penny postage has worked admirably. The humbler classes, especially, have not been slow to take advantage of its econe in the Fost Office. Thus far the penny postage has worked admirably. The humbler classes, especially, have not been slow to take advantage of its econe in the fost Office. Thus far the penny postage has worked admirably. The humbler classes, especially, have not been slow to take advantage of its econe in the Fost Office. Thus far the penny postage has worked admirably. The humbler classes, especially, have not been slow to take advantage of its econe in the Fost Office. Thus far the penny postage has worked admirably. The humbler classes, the continued in the fost of th

Italy is still troubled. Austrian bayonets keep

Italy is still troubled. Austrian bayonets keep the people quiet bat it is impossible to tell when the flame, which has been so long amouldering, may burst out. A few days back, at Milan, several sentinels were assassinated and recently the Austrian commander in Italy was obliged to send for a reinforcement of seven regiments. The Papal States are among the worst specimens of social government in Europe. Spain.

purpose into the smaller ports, where there are no tom-Houses and the duty on exportation is excused.

WHOLE NO. 1572.

Amicable relations have been resumed between Amicable relations have been resumed between Russia and Belgium. The two Governments, have, it appears, entered into a Treaty for the reciprocal suppression of the Droits of Abains. This is the first diplomatic act which has passed between the two States since the formal acknowledgment by Russis of the independence of Belgium and the sovereignty of King Leopold.

petty manufacturers of this country have em-

as are committed in this country. Interests are placed under the armpits of women, and men are roasted alive on wooden spits to induce them to divulge the supposed or suspected repositories of hidden tressure. All these unheard-of atroctites are permitted by the Government to pass with perfect impunity, so much so, indeed, that crime is now at a premium. The port of the Piresus is, as you are aware, the regular rendezvous for all the foreign vessels of war employed in the Levant station. We have Russians, Turks, Austrians, French and English. The French use the Piresus as we do Malta. It is their chief packet station; it is the head quarters of the admiral commanding in the Levant. The French admiral at present here is named Turpin, and is one of the best men I ever met with. He is, moreover, an excellent officer, and thoroughly understands his work. Crapaud is fast following in the English wake; we must look sharp, and not fall back. A French salip-of-war is a very different thing now to what it was wont to be in the late war. But our wiseacres at home will not take warning, or listen to the statement of eye-witnesses and practical men competent to judge of the rapid progress the French are making in the new school of naval science."

Tabiti. Extract of a letter from Mr. A. W. Hort, dated "Tahiti, 7th May, 1845:—I am of unaltered opinion that France will retain possession of these Islands, and I hope they will; for I feel assured that, once confirmed, all persons engaged in business will do well here. The French have certainly incurred much unmerited calumny from misrepresentations of our fellow-countrymen in Sydney, in New-Zealand, and at home; but from impartial terms of the property of the pro of Governor Bruart, and all his officers associated with him in the administration—the Police department excepted. The Government are now most actively and energetically progressing in the srection of good, solid, and substantial buildings, and in the formation of oxcellent public roads, bridges, &c.; and any one disposed to reside here, without interfering in politics, may live as happily as possible, for everything tends to demonstrate that they will render these possessions most prosperous ones. What a codtrast to the sad, and, I fear, almost fatal, misgovernment of New Zealand 11?

South Australia.

Advices have been received from South Australia to the 19th October. Mining operations were proceed-ing there in a very satisfactory manner. At the last meeting of the Mining Company, it was proposed to send ing the lower kinds for local smelting. The part of the 'monster mine' now working was called the 'Wheal Gray.' Two hundred tons of ore, raised in 12 days by 10 men, were ready to be sent to port for shipment. The minimum width of the lode is said to be 20 feet, which, according to these accounts, is considered a fact almost without parallel in mining operations. Six tons of very fine ore were to come home by the Taglioni, and 150 tons by the John Hayes.

when all occupants, it was proposed to send home all occupants of copport, rear the first better of the Copport of the lower kinds for the When and the Copport of the lower kinds for the When and the Copport of the lower kinds for the When and the When and the Copport of the solved to burst their chains, and oppose their life, their liberty, to the slow tortures of their executioners.—
If the insurrection of last February was not general—if the insurrection of last February was not general—if the attempts of the insurgenta failed in certain provinces, which in others they were suppressed in the first onset to which might have proved so baneful to our oppressors, which might have proved so baneful to our oppressors, it is sufficient for us to state at present that denunciations, the source of which will one day be unmarked, thous, the source of which will one day be unmarked, but the source of which will one day the source of which will one day the source of which will one day the source of which will one da present period touch upon them. But the journals in the pay of Austria have been very careful to conceal the atrocitics committed during the 24 hours that the town, evacuated by the insurgents, was at the mercy of an infuriated soldiery, extited, moreover, by drisk, which the Austrian authorities were careful to distribute in profusion.

That which the official journals of the paternal Government of Vlenns have been most eareful to pass over in silence is the barbarous order issued by General Collin, by which unarmed, inodensive persons, feebie women, and innocent children, were shot without pity in the streets of Cracow. The insurgents, however, to the number of 400 at the most, made themselves masters of Cracow; a national Government, composed of M.M. Tyssowski, Gregovzewski, Gorzgowski, and Kogawski, was installed. Its first dispositions were taken with wisdom, and no excess marked the short reign of that Government. In order to shape their acts to the spirit that had dictated their proclamation to the Polish people, and to impart more force and unity to the revolutionary power, the members of the Provisional Government spontaneously and volkntarily resigned their functions, and unantimously appointed as dictator M. Tyssowski, on energetic and upright man, enjoying general confidence in Poland, and who preserved that post until the very last moment. Faithful to their system of calumny toward the Polish cause the Genram burnels have described that and who preserved that post until the very last moment.

Faithful to their system of calumny toward the Polish cause, the German Journals have described that
change of authority as the result of intestine feuds between the directors of the revolutionary movement.—
The spontaneous retirement of the National Government
sufficiently refutes that calumny, and if any differences
of opinion existed among the different members of the
first Government, they could not be injurious to the interests of Poland; for the pewer usurped a moment by
M. Wiszniewshi was soon committed to the hands of
M. Tyssowski, who possessed the good wishes and sympathy of the nation, and this incident did not endure
more than four hours. We are now coming to the most
frightful episode of those last events, to scenes of cruelity which a barbarous and perfidious Government had
dared to impute to the defenders of the Polish cause,
and the responsibility of which should in justice fail
upon their real authors—upon those who have derived
from them an advantage so profitable to their cause.

"A detachment of the insurgents of Cracow had been
sent into Galicia to favor the insurrection of that province. Having reached Gdow on the 25th February, instead of meeting with support from the insurgents of
Sochnia and Tarnow, they were treated as enemies, and
most of them were marcileasly massacred by the peasants. Those who escaped returned to Cracow, bringing
with them some of those peasants. The latter declared,
with tears in their eyes, that in committing those acts of
atrocity toward their countrymen, they had merely
obeyed the instigations of the Austrian authorities; and
the chiefs of the Cracovian insurgents ies medities; and
the chiefs of the Cracovian insurgents ies med from the
mouths of those deluded men by what infamous means
they had been induced to make common cause with
their oppressors against the insurrection. Those peas-Faithful to their system of calumny toward the Po

The petty manufacturers of this country have embodied their sentiments in a manifesto put forth in the shape of a long article in the Revoluçuo, in which they declare that "sir R. Peel's commercial reform is dictated by the selfish interests of England, and not by any homage to the principle of freedom of commerce, or a destre of benefiting foreign usitons; that no equivalent reductions are due by Portugal; that the reduction in the duty on brandies is very trifling (only 60 per cent); and that as the effect of this reform will be to cheapen British manufactures, instead of diminishing, Portugal should increase her protective duties.

Highway robberies and murders are spoken of as not being unfrequent at the present moment in Portugal.

Lemberg, March 13.—At seven o'clock this morning, Weseznivoki and E. Demboski, the leaders of the troops at Nariof, on the night of the 21st of February, when two cadets were killed and two privates wounded. The Government had set a price of a thousand dorins on each of these leaders heads. The reward in the case of Weseznivoki falls to the lot of two countrymen, they due the chiefs of the Cracovian insurgents learned from the enduted to the chard of the Cracovian insurgents learned from the chiefs of the Cracovian insurgents learned from the chethod he chiefs of the Cracovian insurgents learned by the chelefs of th on suspicion to the district authorities. He was disguised in a priest's garment, had cut off his whiskers and mustachios and shaved his head behind. He said his name was Lepzcaski, and that he had fied out of Poland for the purpose of escaping persecution on account of his religion. It is expected that the capture of these chiefs will lead to important revelations with regard to the whole conspiracy.

Greece.

Athens, March 21.—Extract of a letter from a recent traveler:—I am heartily sick of Greece, of classic Greece, as it is called—and long to embrace once more the white cliffs of honest old Albion. It will not be King Otho's fault, if the He'enic land don't go head long to a piace which ought never to be mentioned to ears polite. Never was a blind, besotted Bavarian so grossly ignorant of his present position, or so totally unacquainted with the duties of a constitutional sovereign. In short, his Majesty is a mere puppet in the hands of repacious and vensal ministers, deeply identified with French principles, and engaged, for reasons they best know why, in forwarding French interests. Never in modern days were known such crueities and airocities as are committed in this country. Hor eggs are placed under the armpite of women, and men are roasted alive on wooden spits to induce them to divulge the supposed or suspected repositories of hidden treasure. All these unheard of atrocities are permitted by the Government of them, marched out of the Charlees in procession, with all the leasuing the present of the presents of the last in proceeding did not suit the projects of the objects of them their sorrow as the abomination of the committed in this country. Hor eggs are placed under the armpite of women, and men are roasted alive on wooden spits to induce them to divulge the suppose of the lastial range of and those noble clergymen, either killed by the bullets of the Austrian soldiers, or transported to Moravia, paid with their blood and liberty for their gonerous interven-tion. One word more, to vindicate the National Governwith their blood and liberty for their gonerous intervention. One word more, to vindicate the National Government against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious all the others adment and the following a constant as all the others adment against a charge as calumnious all the others administer the other and the calumn from the country men in Sydie is but from impartial each in the highest term of the country men in Sydie; but from impartial each in the highest term of the country men in Sydie; but from impartial each in the highest term of the country men in Sydie; but from impartial each in the highest term of the country men in Sydie; but from impartial each in the highest term of the country men in Sydie; but from impartial each in the highest term of the country of the cou

the elements necessary to attempt a new effort, and achieve at last the triumph of our holy cause. However powerful and numerous our opponents may be, we trust in the sanctity of that cause, and are confident that God has not for ever abandoned the Polish nation to the mercy of its executives.

mercy of its executioners.
"CHARLES ROGAWSKI, Secretary of the National Government.
"Nicholas Tyssowski, Civil and Military
Prefect of Cracow.
"MATTIEW PATERNSKI, Military Chief
of the Insurgents.

JOSEPH CHLADEK, Private Secretary of the Dictator. Miscellaneous.

VICTORIES IN INDIA .- The Archbishop of Can terbury, in compliance with the instructions noticed else where, has prepared the following

The rumor which was so rise some cight or ten months ago, that it is the desire of an illustrious personage that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, should assume the rank and title of "King Consort," is not only again revived, but "